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12 February 1962

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BULLETIN



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TOP SECRET

12 February 1962

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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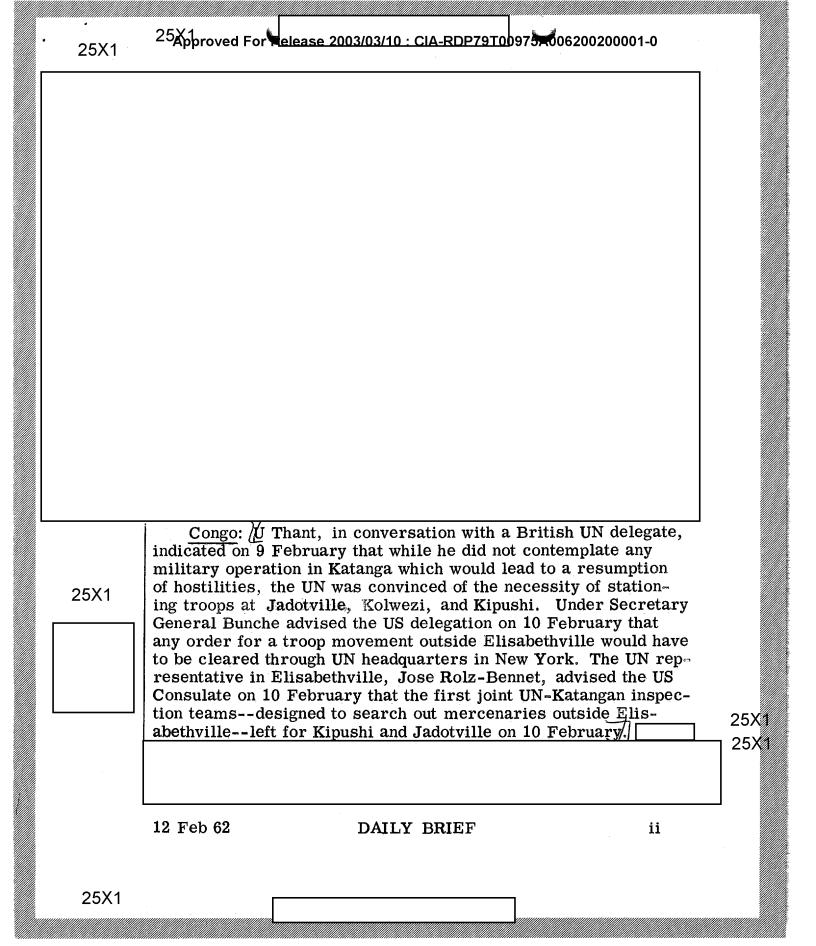
USSR-Berlin: The announcement of another restriction for the northern and central corridors for about two hours on 12 February suggests that the USSR may be prepared to embark on a new campaign of general harassments. Continuation of Soviet attempts to place unilateral restrictions on the use of the Berlin air corridors, despite the clear Western refusal to accept Soviet conditions, is strong evidence that Moscow hopes the creation of a potentially dangerous situation will bring about a change in the Western negotiating posture. The Soviets may calculate that this implied threat of further and more drastic steps, together with the deliberate stalling in the US-Soviet talks in Moscow, will induce the Western powers either to move directly into formal negotiations or to make concessions to the Soviet positions.

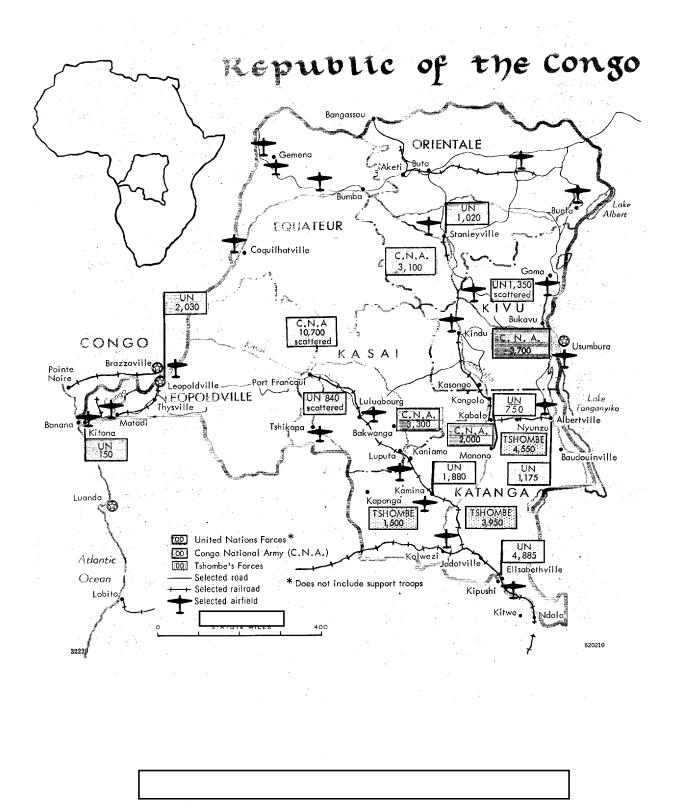
By resorting to unilateral moves in the sensitive area of Western access, the Soviets may be attempting to demonstrate that Khrushchev's withdrawal of a deadline for a separate treaty should not be interpreted as an indication that Moscow will be content with the status quo in Berlin. This attitude was emphasized in a long article in a special edition of Izvestia on 11 February which accused the West of avoiding solutions of major international issues and of playing for time, particularly on the Berlin question. At the same time, the Soviets apparently wish to provide some assurances, such as the timing of Powers' release and a 10 February central committee statement reaffirming the peaceful coexistence line, that they still prefer further negotiations to a unilateral solution of the Berlin problem by a separate peace treaty.

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| 25X1 | USSR-Iran: The Soviet Union has substantially modified its maximum position in the current attempts to reach a bilateral nonaggression agreement with Iran. On 8 February, Soviet Ambassador Pegov, who had bypassed the Iranian Foreign Ministry and sought an audience with the Shah directly, presented a formal draft agreement which dropped the long-standing Soviet demand that Iran ban all foreign military bases as the price for improved relations and restricted the ban to "any kind" of foreign missile bases. The Soviet demarche came only five days after the Iranian foreign minister had read Pegov the text of a unilateral Iranian decision to ban foreign missile bases—a position which he characterized as the furthest Iran was willing to go. At that meeting, Pegov had indicated that the suggested note was insufficient, since it did not deal with nonaggression and was not bilateral. | |
|------|---|--------------|
| | The Shah has indicated that he will not agree to the Soviet draft, since it requires Iran to proclaim its "firm determination not to permit Iranian territory to be used for aggression against the USSR." The Iranian foreign minister told Ambassador Holmes that he plans to call in Pegov "after a few days" and hand him the text of the Iranian unilateral declaration, not as a counterproposal but as an expression of Iran's position. | 25X1 25X1 |
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